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NAVAL TORPEDO.

Interesting Facts About This Most Destructive of Ship Destroyers.

The sensational success of the submarine lends interest to the remarkable weapon with which it does its work of destruction,—the torpedo. The jackies dub it the "tin fish," and the "Percy Scott," after its ardent supporter.

The modern automobile torpedo is a cigar-shaped steel object, 22 feet long, 21 inches in diameter, and weighs 2000 pounds. With its wonderful mechanism of almost human intelligence, the projectile in action seems almost to throb with life.

It dives like a porpoise, steers itself, and ploughs invisibly through the water at a speed of 40 miles an hour. The torpedo can travel a distance of six miles, and at the end of its run is capable of destroying or severely crippling a great battleship.

The torpedo is divided into three main parts: 1, the warhead, or front section, which holds the explosive charge, weighing from two to three hundred pounds; 2, the air flask, or central chamber, and 3, the after body, or tail, containing the turbine engine, gyroscope, steering-gear, rudders, and propellers.

One of the most ingenious and vital parts of the whole mechanism is a small propeller for preventing the premature explosion of the torpedo. It is located at the extreme point, or "nose" of the warhead. It accomplishes this by locking the firing pin.

When the torpedo enters the water on being fired from the submarine or destroyer, the revolutions of the propellers release a "sleeve" which uncovers the firing pin. This puts it in position to strike the detonating primer and explode the charge the instant the torpedo finds its mark.

The central section, or air-flask, occupies more than one-half the total length of the torpedo. In this is stored the compressed air which, escaping through a valve leading to the tiny turbine engine, propels the weapon through the water. The air chamber is to the engine of the torpedo what the boiler is to the reciprocating engine of a steamship.

Near the tail-end of the projectile is located the wonderful turbine engine that operates the propeller blades. The turbine develops about 160 horsepower, with a corresponding speed of 40 miles an hour. Its initial speed is nearly a mile a minute, with an extreme range of from eight to ten thousand yards.

The "brain" of the weapon is in the tail end. It is a little gyroscope that one could hold in the hand and it is as delicately adjusted as a chronometer. This marvelous piece of mechanism, when properly set, automatically controls, steers, and keeps the torpedo in position during its line of flight. If the torpedo runs afoul of its course, and is deflected either to the right or left, the gyroscope,—an almost human pilot,—automatically operates a lever, throws the rudders up or down, and to the right or left, bringing the torpedo back to its proper path.

It takes almost a thousand pieces of steel, brass, and bronze to make up all the delicate, ingenious, and automatic adjustments of the interior mechanism of a modern torpedo.—American Review of Reviews.

LIME PULVER.

To Be Installed This Week and Farmers Can Soon Get All the Crushed Lime They Need.

The lime pulver committee met in the offices of Dorton & Burnett Monday and went carefully over the several propositions made for establishing the pulver and operating the same.

Judge Burnett has written the Jeffries Company to send their man here to install the machine and test it out to the satisfaction of the committee. It is expected he will arrive in time for the pulver to be installed this week.

While no definite arrangements have been closed for producing the crushed

rock, the committee will likely close with the Southern White Lime Company, at Crab Orchard, for installing it near their lime works and the company will probably furnish the rock in case a deal is not made by which the company is to put the crushed rock on the cars for shipment. No contract has been signed by the committee as they wish to thoroughly test out certain conditions that will have much bearing on the final cost per ton. The committee is acting with much caution and to the end that the best possible conditions may be secured for the county and by that means furnish the completed product to farmers at the lowest possible figure.

It is very probable that lime will be ready for shipment by the last of next week.

SLIGHTLY OVERDRAWN.

That Is What Mrs. J. E. Taylor Thinks of "Barred Plymouth Rock's" Statement.

Replying to "Barred Plymouth Rock's":

The writer was correct when he said: "Get a thoroughbred chicken". For the mongrel chicken is to the thoroughbred what the razorback hog is to the thoroughbred.

I am sure the writer will agree with me that he made a slight mistake when he stated that an 8-week old chicken, from the Barred Plymouth Rock, could be made to weigh from 2 to 3 pounds.

I have had and am now having experience with raising Barred Plymouth Rock broilers and fryers and have quite a number seven weeks old today that will weigh from three-quarters to one pound and they are as good or better than the average, have had the best of treatment. At eight weeks expect them to reach one pound, at twelve weeks expect them to reach 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, which will be large enough for market.

It is also an exception and not the rule for a B. P. R. hen to weigh ten pounds. The average weight given for B. P. R. hens is 7 pounds and cocks 9 pounds.

As to laying qualities: The mongrel lays a few eggs in the spring and summer and no one cares enough for the mongrel hen to trap-her and breed her for an egg record. The thoroughbred hen is trap-nested and culled and only the ones with best records are kept for breeding purposes.

Only a few years ago the 200-egg hen was talked of, now the 300-egg hen is in sight. We would like to know who, in Cumberland county, has a mongrel hen that began laying last September and is still laying and has not become broody yet. That is what the best type of B. P. R. is doing for us.

To have a flock of good layers means to cull your flock each year and keep only the best layers and introduce new blood into your flock each year. This is the only way to have and keep a good, laying flock.

I want to urge the Cumberland county farmer not to give the mongrel hen room on your roost another season, but select, at once, some good, thoroughbred chicken and start right. Have them ready for our big fair next fall.

Yours for better chickens,
Mrs. J. E. Taylor.

WAR SITUATION.

The allies are hammering away at the Dardanelles forts, but not much progress has been made of late. The English lost two and the French one war ship. Others were promptly sent to take their place. The allies say the loss was due to floating mines, while the Turks claim it was torpedo work. There has been much talk recently that Austria will cede territory to Italy to insure continued neutrality.

GRAND SECRETARY ILL.

John B. Garrett, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., is very ill at his home in Nashville and no hope is held out by the doctors for his recovery. Any hour may bring the sad news that he has passed away. He was chosen for the twentieth time at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, in January, to fill the place of Grand Secretary.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY STANDS SECOND IN CORN CLUB

One of Our Boys Gets In the Prize-Winning List of 15 Southern States In the Corn Club Contest With 132 Bushels an Acre.

The agricultural department at Washington has compiled a list of the names and addresses of the two boys in each of the southern states who grew the first and second largest number of bushels of corn on acre last year through being members of the various corn clubs organized throughout the south.

Following are the states that are included with the number of bushels grown by each of the contestants and the cost per bushel:

State	No. Bu.	Cost.
Alabama	175.25	\$0.20
"	130	.129
Arkansas	142	.185
"	137.5	.115
Georgia	186.87	.23
"	169.17	.26
Florida	96.26	.19
"	89.72	.18
Louisiana	117	.20
"	112.16	.283
Maryland	93.94	.30
"	91.5	.345
Mississippi	202	.145
"	185	.18
North Carolina	148.2	.092
"	145.38	.19
Oklahoma	95.5	.23
"	85.75	.30
South Carolina	171	.25
"	154.3	.30
TENNESSEE	134	.30
TENNESSEE	132	.34
Texas	148	.12
"	145	.123
Virginia	166.58	.29
"	165.5	.32
West Virginia	133	.11
"	133.25	.22
Kentucky	144	.14
"	137	.15

It will be noticed that the cheapest corn grown was in North Carolina, where the lowest cost was a little less than ten cents a bushel. Out of the thirty contestants in the fifteen states, thirteen produced corn for less than 20 cents a bushel. Twelve contestants produced corn for 20 cents and over but not over 30 cents. The Tennessee boy that took first prize grew his corn at a cost of 30 cents. Only three contestants grew corn that cost over 30 cents a bushel, in this class is embraced Rollo M. Cline, who won second prize in this state. In no instance did the corn cost so much as 35 cents a bushel.

It will be seen by the report of Rollo Cline, in which he tells how he grew his corn, that had he been favored with normal weather conditions he would have taken first prize and would doubtless, have produced corn for 30 cents a bushel or less.

HOW HE DID IT.

"I plowed the ground with a No. 30. Oliver plow and subsoiled it as soon in the Spring as I could get into it. The condition of the soil was a little heavier than it should have been. I applied about 20 tons of stable manure to the acre, which was plowed into the soil. About one week before planting I disced and cross disced it, applying about 250 pounds acid phosphate to the acre, discing it in deeply, and afterwards sowing broadcast 250 pounds more and harrowing it in lightly with a spike tooth harrow, cross harrowing the ground well.

"Planted May 1, in rows three feet apart, drilling 500 pounds corn fertilizer in the rows. Drilled the corn from 6 to 9 inches apart. Before the corn came up, it was cross harrowed twice with a spike tooth harrow.

"After the corn came up it was cultivated by small shovel cultivator, followed by harrow tooth cultivator, every five or six days, and as the

drouth became very severe in June and the first two weeks in July, a board about five inches in width was wired to the rear teeth of the harrow tooth cultivator, and as the forward teeth would loosen the soil, the board following after, would mulch it and make a dust blanket to conserve the moisture.

"It was intended to follow this up at least once a week until the corn was fully eared if dry weather continued. But in July a heavy storm came and blew much of it down and tangled it up so that it never could be worked any more, and a severe after drouth during August when the corn was shooting and maturing shortened the crop very materially. The tangled condition precluded the possibility of stirring it to break up the capillary tubes in the soil and thus conserve the moisture. For five weeks, when it most needed rain and also stirring, it did not get either, and the wonder is that it made anything at all; but 132 bushels of good corn was harvested from the acre, and my brother Cornell's acre adjoining it produced 122 1/2 bushels at the same time.

"It is believed that under proper moisture and working conditions, each of these acres would have yielded more than 200 bushels.

"Respectfully,
"Rollo Marshall Cline."

Crab Orchard, Tenn., March 22, 1915.
Governor Rye has interested himself in the corn clubs to the extent of writing a congratulatory letter to the winners in this state. Following is the letter written by the governor to Rollo Cline, at Crab Orchard:

Nashville, Tenn., March 16, 1915.
Mr. Rollo M. Cline,
Crab Orchard, Tenn.
My dear Sir:

Accept my warmest congratulations on your success in the Boys' Corn Club Contest. Your work is entitled to the highest commendation. Tennessee and its boys certainly acquitted themselves with credit and the State has cause to be proud.

Yours very truly,
Tom C. Rye.

The boy has also received a letter of congratulations from the Tennesseean and American asking for a photo, a brief sketch of his life and how he grew the corn, all of which will appear in that journal at an early date, possibly before this reaches Chronicle readers.

This is not the only prize that has been awarded to Cumberland county boys as premiums in a corn club. Cornell Cline, an older brother of Rollo Cline, won the second prize in 1913 in the Corn Club contest and received \$250 in gold from the Journal and Tribune, of Knoxville. Cornell Cline met with very unfavorable weather conditions for his corn and produced a little less than 100 bushels, but the government examiner, who came to see the corn gathered and measured, told Cornell Cline that if he had been favored with normal weather conditions he would have grown close to 200 bushels or double what he actually did get, produced over 120 bushels.

In the face of these things our people no longer are willing to admit that any section can grow larger crops than this county, when proper preparations have been made. The low price of land here is a great advantage and those who are looking for cheap homes should take that fact into consideration for the low price now asked for lands in this county will not long prevail for the splendid crops that have been grown here the last few years have attracted such wide attention as to be sure to bring an influx of home seekers at no distant date.

FAILED TO LAND.

The State Board of Control has been named and much to the regret of many people of this county, ex-Senator E. G. Tollett was not chosen by Governor Rye as one. The board is as follows: John S. Denton, President, Franklin, term six years. W. W. Baird, Humboldt, term four years. W. T. Murray, Chattanooga, term two years.

The failure of Senator Tollett to secure the coveted place is a distinct loss to this county for had he been chosen he would have done much to assist this section in divers and sundry ways. It is one of those disappointments that we must swallow with the best grace possible and turn a hopeful face to other important matters.

HIGHWAY MEETING AT COURT HOUSE TO NIGHT.

Private Engineers of C. E. James Will Be Here to Discuss the Idea of Routing the Dixie Highway Through Our County.

The private engineer of C. E. James, together with a representative of the Chattanooga Automobile Club, will be in Crossville tonight and desire to meet as many of the people of Crossville and the county as they can at the court house at 8 o'clock to discuss the idea of routing the Dixie Highway road through this county.

They are looking out the route from Chattanooga to Louisville and will come from Pikeville today and go from here to Jamestown.

A team left here this morning and will meet them at the top of the mountain and bring them here.

Let every one turn out and hear what they have to say and lend all possible aid to the project. The Dixie Highway would do more, in the way of securing settlers, than anything that has ever come to us, if we can get it routed through this county. Come out and boost for all you are worth.

PREDICTION AS TO OUTCOME

This Man Makes the Outlook for the Germans Exceedingly Gloomy in the Final Windup of War.

A prominent Balkan statesman has written an article for the Review of Reviews in which he sets out conditions for Germany and Austria that are very discouraging and makes the final prediction as to the outcome when the war is over and final adjustments come: "To conclude, then, we can say with certainty that the Russians and their allies have the best of it, and that this terrible struggle will end in the complete defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"And what will be the result? The outcome of the present war may be conceived thus:

"First: Russia will expand at the expense of Austria-Hungary, will annex Galicia, and will demand from Turkey the occupation of Constantinople and a part of Asia Minor.

"Second: France will regain her two former provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

"Third: England will be benefited by gaining possession of the German colonies, as well as a part of Asia Minor.

"Fourth: Belgium will receive as recompense for her stoic resistance the Duchy of Luxembourg.

"Fifth: The two kindred kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro will receive as a reward for a struggle not less stoical, the two Austrian provinces peopled by the Serb race.

"Sixth: Italy, as a reward for her neutrality would receive the provinces of Austria-Hungary inhabited by Italians.

"Seventh: Rumania, for the same reason, would receive Bukovina, an Austrian province peopled largely by Rumanians.

"As to Turkey, which has been dragged into the war by German political intrigue, she will be erased from the map as an independent country. It will be the same with Albania; for her inhabitants, who are in a state of perpetual anarchy, cannot long exist as an independent people.

"This, then, is my view of the conditions that will be imposed upon the conquered. Perhaps changes may be even greater; for it is possible that Austria-Hungary, like Turkey, may cease to exist as an independent empire. Nor is it inconceivable that certain provinces might be snatched from Germany, as for example German Poland. But here you have in a few words my opinion of the actual situation now existing in Europe, and my predictions for the future."